



HALIFAX, N. C. FEBRUARY 11, 1830.

NO. 49

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY BY
JOHN G. LILES
AND EDITED BY
EDM. B. FREEMAN.

CONDITIONS.

The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$2 if payment is not made within 3 months.

No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making one square or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

* Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Celebrated Horse



Stand the ensuing season at my stable two miles from the town of Halifax and will render service at thirty dollars the season payable at its expiration which may be discharged by twenty five cash. Forty five dollars to ensure, payable when the fact is ascertained or the property changed. One dollar to the groom. The season will commence the 1st of February and end 10th July.

Good pasturage gratis, and mares grain fed at 25 cents per day when required, every attention shall be given to prevent accidents or escapes but no responsibility for either.

MARION

Is a Beautiful dark bay, Black mane and legs, full five feet two and three-quarters inches high, now ten years old, in good order, &c. He was got by old Sir Archie; his dam by Citizen, his grandam by Alderman, his great grandam by Roebuck; his g. g. g. dam by Herod, his g. g. g. dam by Partner, &c. MARION was run at Lawrenceville against Sir Henry, and won the Jockey Club with ease; he travelled to New-Market, and there won the Jockey Club, beating Betsey Richards and others.

BENJAMIN S. LONG,
January 28th, 1830. 47—tf.
The Richmond Enquirer, Raleigh Star and Milton Gazette, will insert the above three times and forward their account to this office for payment.

Trent's Mush Island Plantation FOR LEASE.

THE subscriber is disposed to lease the above farm for one or more years on fair and reasonable terms—application to be made to me in Richmond Virginia or to Thomas Burges Esq. of Halifax N. C.

JOSEPH TRENT.
Jan 25, 1830. 47—3t.

AN APPRENTICE
To the Boot and Shoe making business, is wanted by
WILLIAM BROWN.
Halifax Feb. 11. 49—4t

SALE OF NEGROES,
ON WEDNESDAY, the 17 day of February 1830, at the Court House, in Halifax Town, will be exposed to public sale on a Credit of six Months,
ELEVEN LIKELY NEGROES consisting of Men Women and Girls, belonging to the Estates of John M. and Jos. R. Gee, deceased the purchasers giving Bond and approved Security.

BY THE ADMR
Jan. 23 1830, 47—3t

WANTED
IMMEDIATELY, at this Office, two or three well dressed Buck-skins.

Lavallee Academy.

Sixteen miles immediately above the town of Halifax.

Mrs. Lydia Phillips respectfully informs her friends and the public, that the exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 11th day of February.

Having had the benefit of an experience of nearly eighteen years in different parts of the United States, in this employment, she will teach all the branches of education usually taught in the best Female Seminaries, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Ancient & Modern History, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry and Botany, Composition, plain and ornamental needle work and embroidery, drawing, painting, and music on the Piano.—She will also teach French if required.

The prices for tuition, by the academical year of ten months, will be as follows.

For the ordinary branches of English Education \$20
Drawing and painting on Velvet and paper 5
Music on the Piano 30
French 15
No charge for Needle work and embroidery.

Mrs. Phillips thinks it not amiss to state the following rates.

Bristol Nov. 1st, 1827.

We hereby certify, to all whom it may concern, that Mrs. Lydia Phillips is a lady of respectable and unblemished character, that she is, we believe, well qualified to be the instructress of young ladies, an occupation to which she prefers devoting her time and talents, and that whatsoever she engages to do she will faithfully perform and she is hereby recommended to the favour and patronage of those who may need the services of such a teacher.

ELEXR. V. GRISWOLD,
Bishop of the eastern Diocese.
CLARKSON DUNN, Rector of Christ Church

* * * The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that having rented that large and commodious dwelling house, formerly the property of Col. Nevil Gee deceased, will be prepared to take boarders for the above seminary at \$30 per session of five months, two thirds payable in advance. Every exertion will be made on his part to give satisfaction to those who think proper to put their children or wards under his care.

TIPPOS BROWNLOW.
Halifax Jan. 15, 1830. 46—tf
The Edenton Gazette will advertise the above, four times and forward their account to this office for payment.

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a year past, negro man
HARRY
He is a bright black; about five

et Omach's high thirty years old; wears whiskers; has an impediment in his speech, and a down look when spoken to. He is by profession a fiddler, a ditcher and sawyer. I purchased him in Halifax, at sheriff's sale, several years past, sold as the property of Wilson Carter. He has lately been seen in Bertie county, employed both as a ditcher and sawyer. He there passed as a free man. I will give the above reward of Fifty dollars, to any person who will deliver him to the jailor in Halifax, by the 15th October, or fifty dollars, if delivered to him any time thereafter.

B. C. EATON.
Sept. 1. 1829. —30.t

BLANKS

Neatly executed at this office.
Some write lines to fill a volume, But we to justify a column.

A STALLION.

THE subscriber has a likely young Stallion, got by Sir Archie out of a Sir Archie mare, and otherwise of good blood, which he is desirous of selling or arming out. He will be four years old in April next, is of sufficient size and, (as far as the subscriber is capable of judging) of good form. Application must be made by the 20th of February next. WM B. LOCKHART.
Northampton court. Jan. 20 1830

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM S. BURT,

INTENDS to remove to the State of Tennessee, on or before the 1st of May next. Previous to that time he may be seen, almost every day, in this place, by persons who have business to transact with him.
Feb. 4 1830. 4P—4t

POETRY.

THE gift of POETRY to hal low every place in which it moves to breathe the round nature an odour more exquisite than the perfume of the rose, and to shed over it a tint more magical than the blush of morning.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

On the 3rd day of January last, I saw a white Hyacinth which had just been transplanted from the garden to the fair bosom of a lovely lady—there to exhale its odours in a more congenial atmosphere and to mingle its fragrant breath with corresponding sweets. But twenty-four hours had elapsed from the time the flower was removed from its native place, when I saw it deeply imbedded in ice, in the glass of water in which it had so lately bloomed in full luxuriance; a striking illustration of the mutability of the climate we live in! and not an unapt one the mutability of human life.

This natural reflection it was attempted to express something after a poetical way! the following simple effusion was the result.

To a Hyacinth.

Transplanted from thy native bed,
Where wintry sunbeams lay,
Where all around was chill and dead
Nor felt one cheering ray:

To Anna's bosom—the sweet throne
Of purity and love,
Thy flowering beauties, fresh alone,
Bloom'd in this sweet alcove.

I mark'd thee in this fair retreat,
Inhal'd thy fragrant sigh:
I saw thee leave thy heavenly seat
To change, to fade and die.

To-day, in icy chains encased,
Thy wither'd tendrils lie;
Thy fragrance fled, thy look defaced,
Like varying April's sky.

So in our verdant budding spring,
Comes the "untimely frost"
The blighted plant no perfume
fling.

And life, itself, is lost?—
FLORIO.

CONFESSION OF A VICTIM.

By a poet.

I am the only son of reputable and wealthy parents. Early in life, I entered into a mercantile house in New-York, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the business, preparatory to commencing, on my own responsibility, a mercantile career. At this time, I was eighteen, and had but recently returned from my academic studies at New-Haven. My person, at that early period, was good; my mind polished by education, and my manners, if not graceful, were easy. I was glad of heart and ambitious of distinction—eager for the reputation of integrity, and an enthusiast in my admiration of genius. My associates were reputable and the prospect before me was excellent.

and my life glided onward like a placid stream.

It was within a few weeks of my nineteenth birth-day, that I became acquainted with Amelia Montfort. She was a being of perfect virtue, of transcendent beauty, and of uncommon mind—had an eye for the beauties of nature, and a soul for the spell of poetry. She was three years my junior; her beauty rather in the blossom than the bud, and her intellect, more remarkable for its gift of imagination than for its power. She had mingled little in society—knew less of the heartlessness of mankind, and her heart was the temple of enthusiastic and ardent, but of hallowed feelings.

For myself, I had mingled much in female society; had pressed many "a thim red lip," and bowed before many a rich dark eye. But Amelia was a glad creature, a "girl in gentleness," and "a high souled woman" in dignity; and when she elicited admiration, it was ever blended with esteem. Mingled in her temperament also, there was a tinge of romance—it was the romance rather of devoted feeling, than of affected sentiment; and even when her affections were boarded up in the sanctuary of her own pure bosom she acknowledged their burning intensity, and confessed the idolatry which would mingle in her love. In drift, Amelia became the beau ideal of my fancy, and ere I knew her many months, I was her worshipper.

My thoughts were all bound up in the frenzy of my feelings—affection had imparted to my character a new tinge, and to my habits another current. In my communings with that being, I was supremely happy. There was enchantment in the very atmosphere she breathed—my dreams caught their delicious raptures from her memory, and my waking thoughts dwelt constantly upon Amelia. She was worthy of all my regard—worthy of all my devotion; and every hour seemed but to unfold some estimable trait in her character.

When I was twenty years of age, we were married. My father relinquished his business in my favour, and life glided on for another year, all sunshine and happiness. By this time, I had gone out more frequently to mingle with the world—became interested in politics, and thirsted for power. I was engaged in a lucrative mercantile career—my family was influential, & my aid readily accepted, if not courted by the wily and peridious minions of office. Gradually, I became deeply interested in political warfare—gradually, I forgot the spell of my wife's virtue and affections—and gradually, there was delirium and joy in the wine-cup, and I became, one of the votaries of Bacchus.

I cannot portray how insidiously the charm wove into my senses, and littered away my faculties. It now seems as a terrible and impossible dream; but the horrors of that dream are imprinted with letters of fire upon my brain. The agonies of my remorse, have been as serpents gnawing the tenderest vitals of my existence. I gaze back upon the past, and would fain blot its hallowed moments from the pages of my being.

But to continue. With a healthy step and slow, I became the victim of intemperance, neglected by business, and was a bankrupt; was at first pointed at and pitied by my friends and relatives, and at last, shunned and despised as a disgrace and a dishonour.

It was many months before my wife, could bring herself to the conviction, that I was a drunkard. I that had come to her in her youth and beauty; I that had called forth and broken up the deepest recesses of her soul! I that was applauded for my integrity; honoured for my virtue; and emulated for my character! how could she deem me a drunkard; a loathed and contemptible sot; a disgrace to my name, and a disgrace to humanity. She closed her eyes for a weary period upon a truth so horrible, and endeavoured to shut out from her senses, and her understanding, the blackness of my guilt! Oh God! how that being clung to, and worshipped me, even amid the abject contumely of my degradation. How she clung amid the wretchedness of her despair, to the hope that I might yet be retrieved. How she wept, and persuaded, and endeavoured to fascinate me back to my domestic enjoyments, and to keep me, even for one night, from the dens of iniquity and the revelry of crime! How she "threw her white arms around me," and besought me with earnest looks, and pure caresses, to remember my own happiness, and her peace of mind, and my father's cares for the sake of his only child, and the heir to his hitherto unspotted fame. Oh! God! how impossible it now seems, that I could have steeled my heart against such persuasions—how impossible it seems, that I could have gone forth after such a scene as this, and bathed my senses, like a brute, in the debasing influence of intoxication. Would to heaven that I could live over again my young life. Would that again I might hear the glad voice of my Amelia, and bask in the innocent smiles of her affections. Would I could call up the shade of my murdered sire, and weep away my shame and anguish, in tears of blood! But in vain now is the agony of my remorse—in vain do I repent of early error, and invoke the past hours.

It was probably three years after my marriage that I became a bankrupt—the progress of my debasement from that period, was rapid. I gave myself completely up to intemperance. The intoxicating draught operated upon my mind, like some bewildering spell of infatuation. I was unable to turn away from the tide of ignominy, which was hurrying me to the vortex of destruction. My mind, though it did not actually decay, seemed somewhat affected with my body. My affections were benumbed and torpid, and the sympathies of my bosom, held affinity with nothing but drink.

Amid the most abject poverty, my wife shared my destiny. Bloated and distorted as were my features, she still imagined she saw in it traces of my early condition. And when, in some fitful moment of remorse and sanity, I professed repentance—when, for a moment, I told her that my affection for her still lived—Oh God! what a flush of joy overspread the features of my poor Amelia—what a thrill of rapture seemed to tringle through her veins, as she still hoped to save me.

Then she would tell me of her all my prospects of re-

trieving my fortune; that I was yet young; that my father would receive me back again into his confidence; that she would love me, and cherish me—and then, for a moment, melted and overcame, I would promise her to reform. But I could not. The course was upon me, and in vain I endeavoured to shake it off.

At last my poor wife grew sick; she bore up for a long season under her sufferings, but finally her heart broke and she died.

I had humanity enough left to know the extent of the evil I had inflicted; but in the horrors of the moment I had but one resource; the sword the accursed bowl. Again and again, I sipped of its deep damnation.

A little longer, and I was a spectacle disgusting to the philanthropist. A beggar and a drunkard, I wandered through the streets of my native city, an object of contempt and shame. My father spurned me from his door; but alas! the old man was but a little while for this world. My infamous career soon brought his gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. He bequeathed his fortune to a distant relative.

At the time of his death I was a tenant of the almshouse, being a victim of mania a potu, and a maniac.

For a long time I struggled with death, but I was yet young, and finally recovered. My form was now emaciated, and my countenance ghastly.

My mind had some what recovered its former capacity, but as my reason floated back, Good God! what horrid images mingled among my memories. I was the murderer of my wife—I was a parricide; and my father's dying groans and malediction, seemed like an eternal knell in my ears.

I have toiled through twenty years more; have lived a life of the most appalling suffering and misery; and how, would I totter on the brink of eternity, I am still a drunkard! If ever a human being has suffered for the crime of drunkenness, that being am I. I have hesitated often as to launching myself into another world, but resolved to bear the agony of my reflections and the horrors of my condition, as an atonement for my crimes.

I am a murderer! I feel, as I linger on the confines of this world, that I have murdered the wife of my bosom; I feel that I have sent my father in his old age, with sorrow, to his tomb! But oh! have I not suffered for my iniquities?—Have I not, by living in squalid misery, in degradation and in infamy, suffered more than a thousand deaths? Forgive, I beseech thee, O God, in this, my last and mortal hour of anguish! Forgive me, sainted spirit of my injured wife, and blot out shadow of my murdered father. Angels of heaven! I pray ye, forgive me! And ere I die, oh youth! whilst my soul is yet lingering in its mortal tenement, shun, oh shun, I beseech you, the intoxicating bowl.

[N. Y. Annet.

From the New-York Amulet THE BURIAL.—A fragment. It was summer. The sun shone proudly down upon the gray mist that rose above the billows; the blushing charms of spring were passed, and the summer glow of loveliness had succeeded, the woodlands were

gay and beautiful—for nature had clothed them in all her surpassing splendors. The mountain stream now ran, now rippled, now curling with its silver eddies, glad sparkling in the sun-beam—now smoothly flowed along its evervarying bed, towards its quiet home in the world of waters." The birds warbled as sweetly in their green bowers of bliss, as if sighs and tears were unknown.

There was joy on earth. The twittering swallow, as it darted along in sunshine and shade, heeded not the bitter wailings of affliction and distress—the wild bird in its noiseless flight, softly silent as falls the snow-flake, seemed unmindful of wo, as it flashed its wing across the vision, like a thought of a dream during the hushed hours of midnight, and vanished as suddenly. To me, the sight of their joyous felicity brought no gladness—the sounds of their mirth fell cold upon the heart—it seemed but bitter mockery; and spoke of days departed. The bright and laughing skies seemed insensible that they were smiling over ruin and decay; that one of hope's fairest, sweetest flowers, had drooped and died; and that now—even now—was to be laid in the earth's cold bosom.

I had seen the child in its guileless beauty when it was a thing all glowing with health, innocence and joy—I had seen it folded in the arms of her that bore it, in all the overwhelming fondness of a mother's love. But now her first-born blessing—her first, last, and only one slept; not on the soft bosom of a mother's tenderness—but with the quiet dead! Death, death! how lovely canst thou be! Though pale and lifeless, it wore a smile passionless and pure as the cherub of immortality—it had nothing of the grave, but its silence. So beautiful, it seemed like the sportive lamb, decked with a flowery garland for the sacrifice; I could fain have laid down by its side in the cold bosom of our common mother, in the dark and silent valley.

Thou weepst, childless mother—ah, well thou mayest—the son of God wept at the tomb of his friend—and thou mournest thy first-born. Hard it is for thee to lay thy loved one low in the damp earth—beneath the cold clouds of the valley—hard it is to reflect that this thy child of peerless beauty, will never more raise its rosy lips to thine, in all the fondness of childhood's warm affection. Ah! these are recollections that weigh upon the soul, even to overpowering. Memory tells thee thou art desolate—it tells too of playful smiles—of a thousand soft and winning ways that twine around the mother's bosom—it tells of the sweet, wild throbbings of bliss that were thine when softly soothing it to slumber and repose. Now, the foliage of the cypress will be its shelter; and the narrow house its abiding place—the nursery will no more resound with its glad some mirth—the cradle in which it had so often reposed in quiet is now desolate. Thou weepst, childless mother.

The last look. The time is come when she may gaze once more upon her sleeping boy, ere the pall is settled upon his lifeless brow. Oh, the bitter agony of that moment—one long burning kiss upon his marble brow, and he is shut from her view. In the fulness of her grief, she says—

No more my baby shalt thou lie, With drowsy smile and half-shut eye Pillowed upon thy mother's breast, Serenely sinking into rest— For God hath laid thee down to sleep.

Like a pure pearl beneath the deep! The long train of weeping friends gathered round a fresh-dug grave. The coffin was lowered into its final resting place, in the vale of solitude and silence.

THE CURSE OF SCOTLAND.—The origin of the nine of diamonds being called the Curse of Scotland is not generally known. It arose from the following circumstance; the Duke of Cumberland thought proper to send orders to General Campbell not to give quarter; and this order being despatched in much haste, was written on a card. This happened to be the nine of diamonds, from which circumstance it got the appellation above named.

READ THIS, and then, ask your neighbour to take—THE MINERVA.—Mr. Editor: I am a housewife, and my husband's a farmer. I have frequently asked him why he did not subscribe for your paper. We know half a dozen boys and as many girls, growing up in ignorance of the daily transactions of life at home and abroad (altho' most of them can read well enough) and I insist that it would be a good school for the rest—and not one of them could tell if asked whether our nation is at war or at peace—whether Jackson or Adams is chosen president—whether the Greeks had yet gained their independence, or whether Bolivar is hailed as the liberator or disclaimed as the tyrant of the South, and all this for want of a newspaper in the family. It was not so in my father's family—if he don't subscribe for the paper, I will—it is downright folly to be without one.

Respectfully Yours,
CHARITY PHILOM.

From the Camden, [S C] Jour.

NEW ARTICLE OF SOUTHERN TRADE.—Every body has read the legend of the N. Carolina wagon load of Cats, because we take it for granted that every body read every thing we write—if they do not, so much the worse for them, that's all; they had better "reform" in this particular and suffer nothing that we indite, to go unread, as we shall despair of making the world wise, if it neglects what we write for it; but no matter for all this; it is a trick we have to gain the attention of readers. A sort of *Ad. Captandam* [not vulgar] mode of our own, and we come at once now to the object of this paragraph; the flourishing state of our inland trade. New objects of barter and new "developments of domestic industry" are constantly exhibiting. One striking evidence of our increasing trade with a sister State, and the growing importance of her resources, we saw exhibited in our market on Wednesday. It was no less than a sack full of pickled Opossums. The Charlestonians may advertise till they tire themselves, for prime rats; the varmint business has taken another channel, and our little town, notwithstanding its misfortunes, bids fair for a monopoly. The Opossum trade being still in its infancy, and the present, being the first cargo in Market, no decided calculations can as yet be made with safety, as to the price which the new staple will settle down upon; but we quote "prime parcels" at 20 a 25 cents; favorite brands a little higher. The course of exchange is at present unfavorable; Mecklenburgh Coonskins being at 2 per cent, premium and scarce. This rate is expected to fall, when the Opossum business becomes more firmly established.

MILITIA TRAININGS.—It is expected that militia trainings in Maryland will be abolished by the next Legislature. The editor of the Pawtucket Chronicle says—"We sympathize with all the ambitious corporals and their superiors, who are thus obliged to mark time, and recommend that they wear crape on their left leg."

A whale, seventy-five feet in length, was landed on King's (Lynn) Beach, in the month of December, (1756) Dr. Henry Borchsted rode into his mouth, in a chair drawn by a horse; and afterwards had two of his ribs set up for gate posts, at his house in Essex street, where they stood for more than fifty years.—*History of Lynn.*

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

The papers by the Havibal, Capt. Hebard, arrived at New-York on Friday evening from London, furnish no news.—The New-York editors have London dates to the 2d, and Portsmouth of the 4th Jan. The subject of the state prosecutions against the proprietors of the Morning Journal, and of the Atlas, is the engrossing theme of discussion in the public prints.

The receipt of the President's Message is announced in the London papers of the 1st ult.

A Frankfort date of Dec. 23, states that Prince Leopold has obtained the suffrages for the sovereignty of Greece.—Great Britain desires that he shall have the title of King, but France and Russia have not assented.

A gentleman arrived at Plymouth from S. Michael's and Madeira, states that the inhabitants of both islands are decidedly hostile to Don Miguel, and are kept from rebellion only by the troops.

St. Petersburg accounts of the 16th Dec. states, that notwithstanding the great rejoicings which had taken place in consequence of the peace at Adrianople, the Peace had caused great discontent among all classes. The stipulations had not answered the expectation of the nation.—The indemnities are not proportioned to the sacrifices. They say in the two campaigns 100,000 soldiers have been lost; that when their brave troops had passed the Balkan, they ought to have taken Constantinople. The Emperor Nicholas is not ignorant of the complaints which are made amongst all classes.—His brothers the Duke of Constantine and Michael were the first to hold it to him which had caused great coolness; this is attributed as the cause of the slowness of his convalescence. His Majesty is pale, feeble and gloomy.

Constantinople, which so lately trembled at the approach of a victorious enemy, is now the scene of splendid and peaceful revelry. The account of the French ambassador's entertainment, as contrasted with that lately given on board the British frigate, is exceedingly curious.

MEXICO.—The U. S. Ship Erie arrived at Pensacola on the 13th Ult. from Vera Cruz bringing information that the causes which have been operating to render the government of Guerrero unpopular, with a large portion [perhaps majority] of the people [or rather army] of the United States of Mexico are supposed to be known. The project, to accomplish which, the province of Yucatan is now in array, and for which the troops at Puebla have lately risen, is "Centralism," by which for the present, they wish to vest all power in one individual; that individual is to be St. Anna, and here is the proximate cause of the movements now in progress.

The large district of Campeachy, is commanded by St. Anna's brother-in-law, and here the ball received its first impulse. The truth is that there is no power known or felt in all Mexico; but the Army. The military power originates and prosecutes a revolution there, at its pleasure—the people have no existence!

While the Erie was at Vera

Cruz, it was scarcely possible for the officer left in command during a temporary absence of Gen. St. Anna, at this country residence, to keep the troops from declaring for the revolt of Puebla.—At Sisal, the officers of the Erie understood that Guerrero had left the city of Mexico with 1500 men to march on Puebla, and had ordered St. Anna to proceed from Vera Cruz, with 500 men to meet him, having Puebla between them. Gen. St. Anna's brother-in-law declared his opinion, that the result would be the junction and cooperation of St. Anna's troops and those of Puebla, and the immediate and total overthrow of Guerrero's government.

There is no doubt, that a bloody civil war is now raging in Mexico.

Tampico, 3rd Jan. 1830.

An express arrived yesterday from the city of Mexico, which brought the following statement under date the 23d ult. "Last night a grito was given in favor of Bustamente's plan, which has proved most decidedly successful.—The government was obliged to surrender the palace at about 6 o'clock this morning, and is completely overthrown. A commission consisting of three persons, Louis Quintana, Lucas Aleman, and Nelex are named to exercise the executive power until the arrival of Bustamente from Puebla. The Ministers will be immediately named, but it is not yet known who they will be. The revolution was effected without any of the violent excess of last year; some attempts at a saque were made by the Leperos, but were immediately prevented by the good behavior of the troops. This morning the capital is in perfect tranquility and good order. The President Guerrero is with a body of troops, [2000 men] at some distance, and will, we suppose, be compelled to retire towards the coast, as no hopes now remain for his party. Santa Anna has gone to Vera Cruz, and assumed the command of the troops there. The views and intentions of this chief, do not appear to be well understood, but it is generally believed that they are in favor of Bustamente."

WEST INDIA NEGOTIATION.—On this subject the N. Y. Evening Post of Saturday last says, "we do not undertake to predict what may be the issue, but we do know that Mr. McLane has proceeded in it to a point which never was reached by either of his two predecessors. It happens that we have access to know, on distinguished authority, that Mr. McLane, at the request of Lord Aberdeen, has prepared a memoir in writing, containing the propositions of our country on the subject of the West India trade, which has been communicated to the English Minister, and is to be laid before a cabinet council, as soon as a full one can be obtained. This is an important point gained. The altered tone of the English ministry is also such as to induce the hope that an arrangement so essentially beneficial to both countries may not ultimately fall through."

DOMESTIC

MISSISSIPPI.—From the State of MISSISSIPPI we learn, that an act had passed both branches of the Legislature of that State, extending to the Indians residing within the limits of that State, all the privileges and immunities whatever of citizens of that State—thus incorporating them with the white population. The bill wanted only the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The Savannah Georgian of the 27th ult says:—"We un-

derstand by passengers in the southern Stage yesterday evening, that a melancholy event took place in Darien on Monday afternoon. In consequence of a previous misunderstanding, a rencontre occurred in the streets of that city between Major John Floyd and Allen B. Powell, Esq. in which the former was shot through the body by the latter, and died in a short time after. We refrain from any particulars of the unfortunate affair. Mr. Powell, we are informed, surrendered himself to the civil authority."

Destructive fire at New Orleans

About 7 o'clock, last evening, Jan. 14th a fire unexampled in its furious celerity, broke out in the Horse press and Cotton warehouse, occupied by messrs N. and B. Hart. These buildings extended about three hundred feet longitudinally on Camp and St. Charles streets, and two hundred feet latitudinally on Common and Gravier streets, thus forming an oblong square, the whole of the buildings together with the extensive arena in the centre, being filled with Cotton bales to the height of 8 or 9 tier.

The buildings were of brick, covered with slate. In less than an hour they were reduced to ruins, the space in the centre presenting a mountainous heap of ignited Cotton, of which from what we can learn about 8,000 bales have been consumed; this with the value of the buildings makes the whole loss nothing short of \$300,000.

"We have not learned whether the houses were insured or not; but presume they have been. The presumption is equally strong that the enormous loss of Cotton must be sustained by the owners thereof."

MR. JEFFERSON'S MEMOIRS.—On Thursday 28th Ult. in the Senate of the U. S. Mr. Clayton of Delaware, after a few remarks, read from the 4th Vol. of Jefferson's Memoirs page 515 the following passage.

"FEBRUARY THE 12th. 1801.—Edward Livingston tells me that Bayard applied to day, or last night to Gen. Samuel Smith, and represented to him the expediency of his coming over to the States who vote for Burr; that there was nothing in the way of appointment which he might not command, and particularly mentioned the Secretaryship of the Navy. Smith asked him if he was authorized to make the offer. He said he was authorized. Smith told this to Livingston, and to W. C. Nicholas, who confirms it to me." &c.

He then called on the Senators from Maryland and Louisiana, referred to in this passage to disprove the statement here made. Mr. Smith, of Md. rose and said, that he had read the paragraph before he came here to day, and was, therefore aware of its import. He had not the most distant recollection that Mr. Bayard had ever made such a proposition to him. Mr. Bayard, said he, and myself, tho' politically opposed, were intimate personal friends, and he was an honorable man. Of all men Mr. Bayard would have been the last to make such a proposition to any man; and I am confident that he had too much respect for me to have made it; under any circumstances. I never received from any man, any such proposition.

Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, said, that, as to the precise question which had been put to him by the Senator from Delaware, he must say, that having taxed his recollection as far as it could go, on so remote a transaction, he had no remembrance of it.

The following is a copy of a circular prepared by the Chairman of the Select Committee on the subject of establishing a Branch of the United States' Mint in the Gold Region of North Carolina.

H. OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

February 3 1830.

Sir—I have been instructed by the Select Committee, to which was referred a resolution on the subject of establishing a Branch of the U. S. Mint in the Gold

Region of North Carolina, to make the following inquiries from such gentlemen as were supposed to possess sufficient information on the subject.

I respectfully request your answer to them, and to state any facts tending to extend the information relating to this interesting portion of our country.

1st What quantity or value of Gold has been found at your Mine during the past year?

2nd Do the improvements in machinery, the experience in the process of working and collecting, with the aid and lights of science, &c. promise an increase in the products of the present year?

3d From the observations made on the formation and geology of the country, can any certain calculation be made as to the durability of the Mines?

4th Is it reasonable to calculate that the products of the mines will be in an increased ratio during the past and present years?

DEATH OF RED JACKET.

We find in the Buffalo Journal of Wednesday last, (Jan. 20.) the following postscript: "Died, this morning, at his residence in the Indian village near this place, the noted Seneca Chief, Su-gu-yu-wha-nah, Keeper of the wick, so long known to the whites by the appellation of Red Jacket, aged 80 years."

SUNDAY MAILS.—Up to the 22d ult. ninety two petitions had been received in Congress on this subject, viz: From New Hampshire 4, Massachusetts 8, Connecticut 12, Vermont 6, New Jersey 2, New York 28, Pennsylvania 18, North Carolina 4, Kentucky 2, Tennessee 1, Ohio 11.

We give the following from the Morning Courier, of January 16, a daily paper recently established at Rochester, (N. Y.) by E. J. Roberts & Co.

MYSTERIOUS.—An officer of the United States army, has communicated to us the following mysterious intelligence:

A gentleman from the city of New-York, who has been honored with a seat in the common council of that city, paid a visit to Fort Niagara, on the 13th Inst. on his return from a tour through the Canadas, and stated in conversation with our informant, that one of the collectors of the revenue of the United States, who, after exacting a promise of secrecy, &c. relative to his name, and circumstances, informed him that he had absconded from the United States with \$180,000 of funds. That he had difficulty in settling his accounts with government, which induced him to take this step. He added that he had travelled through the State of Pennsylvania and other portions of the Union without being discovered, and that he expected his family soon, as they were on the way to join him, when he intended to take shipping at Quebec for England.

The gentleman who narrated these facts, declined giving the name of the defaulter, observing that it did not comport with his sense of honor, or words to that effect. We differ with him in opinion. If he has stated facts, it is his duty as a citizen of the U. S. to protect her rights and preserve her from robbery under all circumstances; and the confidence of an avowed villain no honorable man should presume himself bound to keep, when his own interest or that of his country is at stake. In this instance he should not have lost a moment in communicating the circumstances to government and adopting every measure in his power to bring the culprit to justice.

In the above relation be correct, who is the defaulter? That it is correct we cannot for a moment doubt, as we are well acquainted with the gentleman in New-York who gave the information to our informant.

than one and me country, People's ly renown spirits, ex be neces The noble young me est praise, ing blessing

It is stat that the d cess of Or been reco is one not li

HORRID to the edito American, ry, Va und \$9, details most darin ted on the a A young m Cox walk of Col. T and with a l ed him dead is about 22 and bears character. been employ but was dis conduct prev ment of Col ter had forl mises, in r be commit murder. C headed and Charlestown

VALUE OF The Philadel states that Messrs. Do sold at auction cash. The brought \$12 the wagon, s sold with th elephant br young leopa African lion tiger, 1400; hyena, 1000; leopard, 500; Dandy Jack poney, 100; and poney, 90 imals, 50.

JOHNSTON TENS.—It is and mittens \$130,000 an in Johnston County, of would have t state, New Pennsylvania land are sup and mittens make. Appro people of John to be called Mitten Bank, says "a cat in do mice."

THE HORN glimmering of relation to the vessel, has been by a letter from Jesse D Elliott of the Navy, d Among the p Midshipman F of this State, w teated by our consideration of his father, th Forsyth, who himself by his the last war with The sudden death of so ma who perished of war, where round the bed dot in the heat the pealing th non for a requi ting banner for ried in a water fail to awaken of strangers, o tions of sorrow

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IMPORTANT FACT.—More than one hundred physicians and medical students in this country, (says the Little Falls People's Friend,) have publicly renounced the use of ardent spirits, except when they may be necessary as a medicine. The noble stand taken by our young men deserves the highest praise, and will prove a lasting blessing to the country.

It is stated, in a Paris paper, that the diamonds of the Princess of Orange are said to have been recovered, and the robber is one not likely to be prosecuted.

HORRID MURDER.—A letter to the editors of the *Baltimore American*, from Harper's Ferry, Va under date of January 29, details the particulars of a most daring outrage committed on the afternoon of that day. A young man named Ebenezer Cox walked into the office of Col. Thomas B. Dunn, and with a loaded musket killed him dead on the spot. Cox is about 22 or 23 years of age and bears a most desperate character. He had formerly been employed in the Armory, but was dismissed for improper conduct previous to the appointment of Col. Dunn.—The latter had forbidden him the premises, in revenge for which he committed this atrocious murder. Cox has been apprehended and committed to Charlestown jail.

VALUE OF WILD ANIMALS.—The Philadelphia U. S Gazette, states that the Menagerie of Messrs. Doolittle & Co. was sold at auction, 12th inst. terms cash. The whole concern brought \$12,605; in most cases the wagon, sign and cage were sold with the animals. The elephant brought \$7,000; 3 young leopards, \$100 each; African lion, 2,000; royal tiger, 1,400; white bear, 1,000; hyæna, 1,000; male and female leopard, 500; ostrich skin, 60. Dandy Jack and Shetland pony, 100; Dandy Jack Jr. and pony, 95; lot of small animals, 50.

JOHNSTON GLOVES AND MITTENS.—It is stated that gloves and mittens to the value of \$130,000 annually are made in Johnston, Montgomery County, of this state. Who would have thought it? This state, New Jersey, most of Pennsylvania and New England are supplied with gloves and mittens of the Johnston make. Appropos—the good people of Johnston want a bank, to be called the "Glove and Mitten Bank." The proverb says "a cat in mittens catches no mice." N. Y. Eng.

THE HORNET.—What little glimmering of hope existed in relation to the safety of this vessel, has been extinguished by a letter from Commodore Jesse D. Elliott to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Vera Cruz. Among the persons lost was Midshipman Forsyth, a native of this State, who had been educated by our Legislature, in consideration of the services of his father, the late Colonel Forsyth, who distinguished himself by his gallantry during the last war with Great-Britain. The sudden and premature death of so many brave men, who perished not in the storm of war, where triumph gathers round the beds of the dying—not in the heat of battle, with the pealing thunder of the cannon for a requiem and the floating banner for a pall—but buried in a watery grave, cannot fail to awaken even in the breasts of strangers, the liveliest emotions of sorrow.

Raleigh Register.

CREEK INDIANS.—By a census taken by order of the Government of the State of Alabama, it appears that the number of the Creek Indians within the limits of the State of Alabama,

exceed twenty thousand. They have, and hold among them, five hundred and thirty-five slaves of African blood.

COMMUNICATION

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

From time immemorial custom seems to have held an undue influence over the world, and not unfrequently to have led its votaries from one extreme to another, till they have found themselves involved in error extravagance and ruin. That it may be necessary to conform to the times in which we live, so far as it comports with dignity or adds to our enjoyments, I will not undertake to deny; but that we should indulge in that from which no possible good can result is perfectly irreconcilable with that duty which we owe to ourselves. Tis true as regards man, whose necessary intercourse with the world often subjects him to its follies, some little excuse may be found; but how shall we excuse, what palative shall we offer, for our fair friends, the ladies?

The custom to which I would invite attention is that of rubbing the teeth, with snuff, a custom useless in its nature; pernicious in its consequences, unseemly in its application, and at war with refinement.

I remember the day, and that not very distant, when this indulgence was exercised with all the caution and reserve that characterise female modesty—when the box and the brush found no place in the lady's Reticule, or if they did were as hidden as the secrets of her bosom. Yes, I remember when the conscious blush would have crimsoned the cheek of her, who should dare show these trifling appendages. But, alas! how changed the times. That silent monitor, which prompts to noble actions, and fills the bosom with disgust at the bare suggestion of error—that faithful sentinel, ever watchful, ever true, is now ejected from her empire, the veil is torn assunder, and woman lovely woman! stands forth the willing and avowed victim of a little custom.

You can scarcely visit a circle of ladies, whether at the palace or the cottage, that snuff is not the first and last thing you see; and such is the prevailing influence, and such the fascinating charm of this pernicious drug, that even the laws of social intercourse are neglected and trampled under foot and should you wish to indulge in the 'feast of reason or flow of soul,' or 'while away the moments' by the interchange of opinion, I advise you, prepare for mortification and disappointment: for in the midst of your brightest prospects, the odious box is produced, when farewell, a long farewell, to all our hopes! The drogery of the "dip" is commenced—all in silence—and nothing disturbs the stillness of the moment save the horrid friction of the brush, as it passes in quick succession across the teeth, or the disagreeable hissing of the fire, if there be one occasioned by a profuse discharge of saliva.

When I see a group of ladies encircle themselves around a snuff box, with as much devotedness as if about to receive absolution—thus sacrificing their time, their health, their charms and their life, I am lost in astonishment and I had almost said pity. I will say it, it, for where is the being so wanting to sensibility or the heart so depraved, that would not sympathise over fallen beauty. If there be a subject calculated to inflame our sorrows, or rouse to action the better feelings of our nature it must be the sufferings of lovely woman. Yes, when I see that eye whose lustre once vied with the diamond, now languid and

dull—That cheek once glowing with animation and beauty, now pallid and wan—That form, once symmetry and grace, now emaciated and weak, I can but feel and pity and while I properly appreciate woman's worth, will drop the sympathetic tear over her misfortunes. PHIL.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

To your enquiring friend, I do not to the muse belong, Am only sometimes, child of song, But never, to a friend refuse, The tribute of my humble muse. But if a song will give him pleasure, I'll grant him one when more a leisure. I am so busy making fences, For singing now I've no pretences, If C. C. F. R. must be seen, Attend the ball at Greta Green.

HALIFAX.

THURSDAY Feb. 11, 1830.

We are requested to state, that Col. WILLIAM WOOTTEN, the present County Trustee, will be a candidate for re-election to that office.

Congress—Wednesday 3d.—

IN THE SENATE, Mr. Dickerson introduced a bill for re-funding to Thomas Cooper \$400, the amount of a fine levied on him under the sedition act, with interest thereon from the 1st Nov. 1800.

After a short time spent in executive business the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution was resumed.

Thursday 4th—Mr. Tazewell appeared and took his seat Friday February 5th.—The CHAIR communicated a letter from William Willis, giving a notice of a rotatory engine invented by him, which he made a free gift of to the United States, to be applied for the sole use of such Rail-roads as they might have an interest in.

Wednesday 3d.—In the II. of Representative, the question of the reduction of the tax on salt was resumed. Mr Strong, who had possession of the floor at the close of the sitting on the preceding day, advocated the commitment of the resolution of the Legislature of the State of North-Carolina to the Committee on Manufactures, in preference to its being sent to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Augustine H. Shepperd followed, in opposition to the proposed reference of the resolution to the Committee on Manufactures; contending that the Committee of Ways and Means was the proper organ of the House for the consideration of all questions involving the public revenue, and the financial concerns of the country generally. After some observations from Mr. Wilde and Mr. Speight, the resolution was, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, laid upon the table.

Thursday 4th—The census bill was taken up in committee of the whole and after sundry amendments the Bill was reported to the House. Messrs. Speight, Storrs and others addressed the Committee.

Friday 5th.—Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the reductions of the duties on tea and coffee, which was read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and, also, a bill to reduce and modify the duties upon certain imported articles, and for other purposes. This Bill

provides for a diminution of the impost upon salt from 20 to 10 cents per fifty-six pounds.

On our fourth page will be found the Prospectus of the "New York Amulet & Ladies Chronicle" published at the same time in New York and Philadelphia once a week at the very moderate price of one dollar per annum.

We have taken from it "The confessions of a victim and "The Burial" which, we believe, will better recommend it, than any thing we might say. The Burial, says the TIMES, will not interest all; there is one class however that will read it with tearful interest. The Parent who has laid an only child in the earth, who has looked down upon the little coffin girt round with the deep walls of the grave, and gathering back with the chilled heart, has found the place of his darling desolate and void: such an one will read the little sketch and think it not profitless.

It will give us pleasure to send the names of any our friends with the subscription money to the Publishers of the AMULET free of postage.

Steam Boat North Carolina.

—This long promised and much needed acquisition to the operations of the Transportation company, left Norfolk on the 3d instant for Elizabeth City—our citizens may therefore, expect to have the pleasure of seeing her sometime during the next week—She is intended to ply between Weldon and the mouth of the Roanoke as a passage and tow boat; and from her light draft of water, will be able at all seasons of the year, to come to this place. With industrious, faithful agents in the boats, who will allow of no unnecessary delay in lading and unlading, every thing will, no doubt, move on favorably and meet the best wishes of the friends to the Roanoke Trade.

The Editor of the Newbern Spectator, in relation to the late election of Mr. Brown, makes the following spirited remarks.

Let the State herself, then, show becoming pride in appointing to her highest offices, her ablest sons, and she will never want influence in the national councils, nor will our State pride require of us to bestow encomiums when they are not merited. It is not our humour to complain, but rather to take the world, and more especially the political world, as it goes. We were not insensible, however, to emotions of rising indignation, when we perceived the Legislature looking over the State in quest of candidates for this important office, while our distinguished fellow-townsmen, on the spot, was overlooked. And why is this? All acknowledge his superior qualifications—all bow before his solid and various achievements—his name stands enrolled among the first in the nation. Such an appointment would give character to the State—dignity to the office, and secure us against any lack of influence in the National Councils. Whether this be owing to party feelings, or sectional feelings, or any other feelings, they should be thrown aside, when we would fill the higher offices with men distinguished for their ability, industry and patriotism.

We agree with the Spectator as to the general correctness of his remark. There is much force and point in it. But in accordance with the sentiments we have formerly expressed, while we allow that party feelings and sectional feelings have their agency in influencing our important elections, we persist in the assertion, that there is among ourselves a system; a fast-

ion (call it what you please) of de-termining, by newspaper paragraphs and otherwise from the standing, talents and worth of such of our citizens who aspire to or have obtained public office, which is calculated to depress the spirit of laudable ambition and keep our State in the rear of those who, instead of damping the energies of their sons are continually giving them "the support of a cheering voice."

The truth of our remark must be seen as well as felt with emotions of indignation by the editor of the Spectator himself, in the fact to which he adverts, that the Legislature "looked over the State" for an individual to fill the important office of Senator, while his distinguished fellow townsman on the spot was overlooked. The individual alluded to is, in our opinion, justly entitled to the encomiums the editor bestows upon him. His name does indeed "stand enrolled on the lists of fame." He is the pride and boast of North Carolina. As a Scholar, an Orator and Statesman he has entwined around her escutcheon an unfading wreath of fame. What prevented this distinguished man from presenting himself or being presented by his friends as a prominent individual on whom the legislature of the State might bestow the honour it had to award? True, party feelings and sectional feelings would have had their influence. But where would the cry of opposition have been first heard and most industriously sounded? Probably—most probably by individuals residing in the very district which that gentleman by his talents and virtues has so long adorned. Are we not right? We have only further time to add that in this hasty paragraph we have omitted the terms "detraction and malevolence" as, apparently excepted to some of our brethren, and to assure them that we shall always be in as "good humour" as ourselves, unless when we are accused of intending to make the slightest unfriendly personal allusion towards any of them.

NAVY REPORT.—We have read with a pleasure unexpected, the Report of the Secretary of the Navy. It is a sensible, and, in the main, a judicious document. We say this with the more pleasure, as we have heretofore expressed the opinion that he appointment of the Hon. Secretary was not a fortunate one.

Newbern Spectator.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 4th Inst at the residence of R. B. Pierce Esq by the Rev. T. Brame MR. REDDING J. HAWKINS Merchant of the firm of H. and Harris of this place to Miss ELIZA PIERCE.

On Thursday 2nd Inst. Mr. I. SAAC N. SHERREN to Miss MARY ADAMS.

\$10 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber the night of the 30th Ult

A light Sorrel Horse, about 5 feet high, a star or white spot in his face, 8 or 9 years old the coming spring, one hindmost foot white, (the left I believe) fore feet in bad order, one a little split, the left has the appearance of having received a wound near the out edge, something like a chissel had been stuck in it. He works well in Carriage Gigs &c. I will give the above reward to any person who will be the cause of my obtaining possession of the above described horse.

GEORGE GRAY, Southampton County Va. Feb. 11, 1830. 49—2t The Raleigh Register will insert the above twice and forward their account to this Office.

SCOTLAND NECK

PRIVATE ACADEMY.

The Semi-annual examination of the Male and Female students in the above Institution, will take place on Friday and Saturday the 26th and 27th days of this month. Those interested are respectfully invited to attend.

The next Session, will commence, immediately on the Monday following, viz: the 1st day of March, and terminate on Saturday the 31st day of July, including five entire months.

The system of instruction, originally adopted, will be continued, having the unqualified approbation of those, most capable of ascertaining its merits.

TERMS, as heretofore. JNO. H. NORMENT Feb. 6th 1830.

New Entertainment.

HALF WAY HOUSE

between Halifax and Warrenton:

The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a house of entertainment (at the former residence of the late Mr. James Abston) half way between Halifax and Warrenton and within a few yards of Capt. Willcox's store; The subscriber pledges himself that no attention will be spared to promote the comfort of those who may favor him with a call this, with the moderation of charges, he hopes will secure him a portion of the public patronage.

PRICES

Man and Horse per day	\$1.25
Dinner and Horse-feed	75
Supper	37 1-2
Breakfast	37 1-2
Lodging	12 1-2

Servants half price

Charles C. F. Rencher.

Halifax county, Feb. 8th 1830.

The Warrenton Reporter and Raleigh Register, are requested to insert the above three times and forward their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at public sale for Cash, before the Court house in Tarborough, on Tuesday, 23 inst.

Two Valuable Horses,

One a Napoleon colt four years old, the other a Shawnee mare, the property of John Coffield, dec'd, to satisfy an execution in my hands.

JNO. PARKER Sheriff. BY G. V. LITTLE, D. S. Feb. 3, 1830. 49—1t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday 16th Instant (it being the second day of Halifax Court) before the door of the Court House in Halifax,

A Negro Woman and three children,

belonging to the estate of William Lilly dec'd on a credit of 6 months. Bond and approved security will be required by the

ADMINISTRATOR.

Those to whom the said Lilly is indebted will leave the amount of their claims with the Editor of the Minerva on the day before the Sale. 6th Feby. 1830. 49—1w.

A Bargain

MAY be had in the lot & houses, in the town of Warrenton N. C known as the

Exchange Coffee House,

near the public square, heretofore used as a house of public entertainment. This property having extensive buildings, a large garden, & stables, most of the conveniences requisite for a public house, for which it is every way calculated can be purchased, at this time for sixteen hundred dollars, on application to the subscriber.

S. WHITAKER. Halifax Feb. 11, 1830. 49—1t.

S. SMITH.

WISHES to inform his friends and customers that he has just received from New York a handsome assortment of

Superfine Cloths,

of the most fashionable colors, to wit: Black, Blue, Olive, Green, Brown, Drab and Steel mixed—Also a splendid assortment of rich, fancy Vestings—all of which he is disposed to sell very low.

Those who wish to purchase, will do well to give him a call and examine his assortment.

Feb. 11, 1830. 49—1t.

DEBATES OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RITCHIE and COOK will publish early in the Spring their edition of the debates—it will probably make 600 pages octavo. The demand for the work, say the Publishers, is great, and the subscription is nearly, if not quite, equal to the impression of 1500 copies, which we are striking off. Subscribers received at the Office.

YEAMAN CIRCUS.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Halifax and its vicinity are respectfully informed the Yeaman Circus will be open in this town for three days only, to commence on Monday 15th Feb. when will be brought forward a variety of amusing Gymnastic, Equestrian and Theatrical performances. The manager flatters himself that from the combined talents of the company, aided by the much admired and celebrated former Mrs. Yeaman (formerly Mrs. Smith) general satisfaction will be given.

Doors will be open at half past 12 o'clock performance to commence at one P. M. also at 7 o'clock P. M.

Admittance 50 cents children under 12, half price

48—2w.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber by Dr. Richard H. Crowell for certain purposes therein mentioned (which Deed of Trust is recorded in Halifax county) at the dwelling house of the said Dr. Richard H. Crowell on the 12th day of Feb. 1830—will be exposed to public sale for cash, all the property mentioned in the said Deed of Trust, consisting of about seventeen Negro Slaves, the lands and premises whereon he now lives, said to contain about eight hundred acres. The stock of horses, &c., on said farm, right and interest to a mill and one or more tracts or parcels of lands &c. or so much of said property as is so much of the debts mentioned in said Deed of Trust.

M. H. PETTWAY, Trustee.
Jan 20th 1830. 48—1s.

FARMERS HOTEL

HALIFAX N. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps a House of Entertainment in this place and that he has reduced his rates of Board to \$1.50 cents per day for man and horse.

D. C. FENNER.
Feb. 1st, 1830. 48—1f.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed in trust, to me executed by James H. Parker, for purposes therein contained, I shall sell at public auction for cash, on Saturday the 13th instant, at Dawson's Roads in this county, the said James H. Parker's right and interest in the houses and plantation at the X Road's, two negroes, one Gig and harness, three Horses, one Saddle and Bridle, one yoke of Oxen, one cart and wheels, to gether with his stock of cattle, sheep and hogs, corn fodder, oats, peas, bacon, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture.

JOHN W. SIMMONS, Trustee.
Halifax co. Feb. 4, 1830. 48—1f.

FLOUR.

THE subscribers have just received 55 Barrels of FLOUR, a part of which, is of superior quality. It will be offered low for cash.

Hawkins & Harr's.
Feb 4, 1830. 48—1f.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A regular convocation of ROANOKE CHAPTER No. 4 will be held at the Masonic Hall on Saturday the 13th Instant.

JESSE H. SIMMONS Sect.
Feb. 4th 1830.

For Sale.

A FIRST RATE SULKY, in which a bargain can be had Apply to GEO. R. REESE.
Jan 30, 1830. 48—3t

NOTICE.

I HAVE now on Roanoke, and shall receive in a few days, 50 bushels of the best yellow skinned IRISH POTATOES, and 20 casks of superior Thomas-town STONE LIME, all of which will be sold very low for cash.

JOHN L. SIMMONS.
Post Office, Halifax Feb. 4, 1830

NEW-YORK AMULET.

And Ladies Chronicle.

PROSPECTUS.

THE primary object of this work will be, to check the rapid progress of two alarming evils, so fatally prevalent in our country, viz. Intemperance and Infidelity—which, like the cankerworm, are stripping the green walks of life of all its flowers, and leaving the moral world a leafless desert. To do this the more effectually, we shall pourtray in the most vivid colors, the deformity and deleterious consequences of these most deadly evils, by interesting moral tales, sketches, fragments, essays, and scriptural illustrations. We shall endeavor to cherish in the hearts of our readers, the sublime and benevolent sentiments of the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ...to exhibit the beauties and rewards of virtue in all their captivating loveliness...to awaken the better feelings of human nature...to cultivate the social and domestic affections...to lead the mind through the most delightful avenues, to the bowers, of happiness and peace...to elevate and enlarge the conceptions...to imbue the understanding with the most exalted ideas of illimitable attributes and perfections of the Great Divinity...thereby leading mankind to "fear God and keep his commandments."

To accomplish these designs, we shall call to our aid all the eloquence of truth, clothed in the most fascinating forms...such as moral essays, simple or pathetic tales, varying "from grave to gay, from lively to serene"...poetical sketches...didactic articles in verse...and sometimes to enliven our pages, a tale of fancy...a humorous story...an allegory...a ballad...or, a song, will receive an insertion. In each and in all, the great end and aim will be, to convey moral religious sentiments, through a pleasing medium, to the heart...or, in other words, to blend "the useful with the sweet."

In order to furnish our readers with the choicest articles both of poetry and prose...to encourage genius and to foster talent, generous premiums will be awarded, from time to time, for original articles furnished. The entire services of a distinguished literary gentleman, late from London, who has for some time past been a contributor to the English periodicals, are engaged for the New-York Amulet. With these claims for patronage, the work will be submitted to the consideration of a candid and generous public. Should we succeed in our endeavors to blend usefulness and instruction with amusement and delight, our object will be accomplished.

CONDITIONS.

The New-York Amulet...published by an association of gentlemen...will be beautifully printed on fine, white paper, 4to size, with entire new type. Its typographical execution shall equal that of any similar publication in America. It will be afforded to city subscribers in Philadelphia and New-York, who will receive them by a carrier, at one dollar and twenty-five cents the volume, handsomely covered for preservation. Mail subscribers without covers, will be furnished with a volume, at the very price of ONE DOLLAR...payable in advance. Should the patronage warrant the expense, the work will be embellished with copperplate engravings. Jan. 9, 1830.

REMOVAL, HENRY S. HAYNES & CO.

HAVE removed their establishment to the store formerly occupied by A. A. B. Stith & Co. and recently by W. A. Stith, where they offer a well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries &c. on the most reasonable terms for CASH or COTTON.

State of North Carolina.

HERTFORD SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.

Fall Term, A. D. 1829

Daniel Williams, Defendant.

Matthew Williams in fact

vs

Martha Flynn

Judicial Attachment—Col. Carr

Barden summoned as Garnish.

It appearing to the Court, that the defendant in this case has removed beyond the limits of this state, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon her: it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Halifax Minerva, for six weeks, giving the said Martha Flynn notice to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton, on the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to enter into a recognovance and plead to issue; on her failing so to do, Judgment final will be taken against her, and the amount in the hands of the Garnishee held subject to the plaintiffs recovery.

Taste

JAMES D. WYNNS Clerk.

EAGLE HOTEL,



HALIFAX, N. CAROLINA

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious house, formerly known by the name of the

BIG TAVERN,

where he is in hopes, his strict attention to his business, and the following prices, will insure to him a portion of the public patronage.

PRICES.
Man and horse per day, \$1.50
Do. board by the year, 130.00
Do. do. per month, 12.50
Do. do. by the day
for a man, 1.00
Dinner and horsefeed, 75
Supper, 37 1-2
Breakfast, 37 1-2
Lodging, 12 1-2
J. H. McLEMORE.
August 20, 1829. 28—6m

FALL GOODS,

And very cheap.

R. KINGSBURY has just received, and now offers for sale, his fall and winter supplies; comprising a very general and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which have nearly all been purchased at auction in New York, that enables him to sell them unusually low. The following is a part of my assortment:

Groceries of every description, Hardware, Castings, China, Glass and Earthen ware, Stone ware, Tin ware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Sole and upper leather, morocco, Calf skins, Cotton Bagging, Bale rope, Iron, Nails, Window Glass and Putty, a large supply of heavy Turkeys Island Salt, Sack Salt, &c.

The above, together with my former stock, makes the assortment very complete. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms.

Being confident that I can give satisfaction to those who will take the trouble to call, as regards quality and prices, I respectfully invite all who want to purchase to examine my assortment.

N. B. I wish to purchase with cash, a few hundred barrels of prime Cotton. I will also pay cash for a quantity of Apple Brandy, & receive in payment for debts or goods, all kinds of country produce. Apply at the Brick store. Oct. 15, 1829.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will pay any fisherman and others who want, FINE TWINE of an excellent quality at 35 cents per lb.—inferior do. at 15 ss price. They likewise offer for sale

5000 Bushels Turks Isl and SALT—and a few half Pipes and Quarter Casks old London particular

Madeira Wine

of superior quality, imported direct from Madeira in the Schr Thomas Wynns

MORGAN COWPER & Co
Murfreesboro' 20th Jan. 1830

HENRY S. HAYNES & CO.

New Cheap Store,

I HAVE opened in the store opposite Messrs. Hawkins and Harris, an elegant assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, and of the latest style. And also an extensive assortment of

SHOES, HATS, CROCKERY

GLASS, GROCERIES &c.

And will continue to receive fresh supplies, throughout the season; all of which, will be sold low for CASH or barter'd for produce.

N. B. The subscribers invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine for themselves, as the whole of their GOODS were purchased for (CASH) the prices they will be offered at cannot fail to please!!!

H. S. HAYNES, & Co.

Halifax Nov 11, 1829. 4f—3t

COACH AND GIG

making business.

THE subscriber, respectfully informs the public that his Coach making business &c. is still continued at his former stand, near the church. He makes this notice, under the impression, that some of his friends and many patrons, may have been induced, from report, to believe that he is about to remove his establishment elsewhere.

He, herewith, announces his intention of continuing his business in this place, and, respectfully, asks a continuance of the patronage now extended to him. He will always be found at his post, and prompt in the discharge of his mechanical duty.

THOMAS MURPHY

Halifax, Jan. 17th. 4f—46.

JAMES GORDON

Commission Merchant

NORFOLK VA.

The subscriber takes this method of announcing to the public that he has made arrangements for the transportation of Cotton, and produce of all descriptions, from Weldon and Halifax to Norfolk, by the use of boats that go at all times over the shoals, and meet the Steam Boat Petersburg below the shoals, until the new Steam Boat is completed, and ready for use. (which will, doubtless, be in the month of November next.) The charges will be as follows:

For receiving and delivering Cotton at Halifax, 15 cents,
At Edwards' and Anthony's ferry, 12 1-2 cents.

Freight and Canal toll to Norfolk one dollar,

Storage at Norfolk, per month, 10 cents,

Commission on sales, 2 1-2 per cent.

Freight of a sack of salt from Norfolk to Halifax, or Weldon, Canal toll included, 38 cents,

Barrel of Sugar, 50 cents,

Bag of Coffee, 200 weight, 50 cents,

Other articles in the same proportion.

My agents are in Weldon, Colonel Joyner.

Halifax, Nathaniel Smith,

Edwards' Ferry, Dr. Whitehead,

Anthony's Ferry, Jas. H. Smith,

The lighters I use are to take produce down the river on the moment of its arrival; it will be received by the Steam Boat, and immediately proceed to Norfolk.

JAMES GORDON.

A more specific memorandum of the freight of the various articles, which will be offered for transportation, will be given in some few weeks. In the mean time, as the season for transportation is at hand, the above is offered as a fair specimen of probable cost, &c. and for the convenience of planters, I purpose keeping in the town of Halifax, a supply of sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, &c. to be sold at the Petersburg prices, with the addition of freightage, &c. from Norfolk.

J. G.

The Raleigh Star will publish this advertisement until further notice, and forward their account to this office.

ANDREW HARRIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Recently of Halifax, N. Carolina.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public in sales of all kinds of PRODUCE, which may be entrusted to his care. His Ware-house is convenient to the wharf, which will save the charge of drayage.

Sept. 2.

30-Oct

COMMISSION BUSINESS

For the information of Planters and others, on the Roanoke, the subscribers have thought proper to publish a list of charges for Commission Storage and Freight on Produce sent to Plymouth for sale or for shipment to other ports, and at the same time they offer their services in the sale or shipment of produce at and from this place.

Commission and Storage on Cotton per bale . . . 40 cents.

Commission on sales Corn &c. 2 1-2 per cent.

Storage on Corn &c. when shipped to order 1 1-4 per cent

Storage on Corn or Wheat—one cent per bushel first month and half a cent per bush for every succeeding month.

Freight of Cotton from this to New York and other northern ports is 1-2 cent per pound under on deck

Freight of Corn from this to Charleston, Savannah, New York or Providence is 9 to 10 cents per bushel.

Freight to Boston 10 to 11 cents.

Good vessels can be freighted to carry cargoes, at any period of the year, and sometimes for a less freight than above named.—The subscribers have the command of a number of river Boats in good order which they will despatch at short notice, to any landing on the river for the purpose of bringing down produce at the customary freight.—Cotton from Halifax 5 cents per Bale.

BRYAN, MAITLAND, & Co.

Plymouth Nov. 2, 1829.—2m

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate,

renders his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS in the SALE OF PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE OF GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined solely to Commission Business, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the Country Business, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs

Cole & Sheldon, } Williamsburg.

Chas. L. Wingfield, } Williamsburg.

Robert Sauter, } Norfolk.

Shields & Ashburn, } Norfolk.

Eds. Beacon, } May, 1829. 17—21m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having commenced business at Plymouth N. C. in the name of J. C. NORCOM & Co. will transact any business on

CO MMISSION

committed to their care.—

They have WARE HOUSES

and BOATS at command.

J. C. NORCOM,

WM. R. NORCOM.

Plymouth N. C. Nov 1829. 4m—46.

REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber about the 16th July last a negro woman named CREECY about 26 years old, about 5 feet

high, round shouldered, and has a down look and weak voice—she is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Maj Jas. C. Fawcett's and is no doubt, frequently at the plantation of E. H. Eure Esq. on the river, above Halifax, as she has a husband belonging to Mr. Eure.—It is supposed she has a child with her about two months old—I will give the above reward of twenty dollars and pay all reasonable expenses to any one who will deliver her to me, or have her secured in any jail so that I get her again.

WILL. B. MOORE.

January 20, 1830.

30-Oct

JOHN N. WHITE

AND

SAM'L WESTON,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

JOHN N. WHITE, (late of Petersburg, Va.) has removed to Norfolk, and in connection with Samuel Weston, will transact a GENERAL COMMISSION and GROCERY BUSINESS.

They respectfully offer their services to the Merchants and Planters of this section of the country, as also, to those of the state of North Carolina, in the PURCHASE or DISPOSAL of any GOODS or MERCHAN-

DISE, and of the products of the Farmers and Planters, and from a thorough acquaintance with the various kinds of produce, particularly COTTON and TOBACCO acquired by the elder of the firm—they are confident of affording entire satisfaction to those who shall favour them with their business.

The following articles comprise a part of those in STOCK, viz:

5 bds. W. I. Rum,

5 Pipes Borden Brandy,

2 do. Holland Gin,

10 bds. N. E. Rum 4th proof,

25 do. Baktmore Whiskey,

50 do. do. do.

15 do. Rye do.—4th proof—4 years old,

25 do. Baltimore Gin,

20 do. Philadelphia do.

25 do. N. E. Rum,

30 do. Cordials, assorted,

15 qr. Casks Sweet Mal Wine,

5 do. Madeira do.

11 hds. St. Croix Sugar, 1st and 2d quality,

20 do. N. Orleans do. do. do.

2000 do. Lf. Sugar, various do

50 bgs. Coffee—part Java.

Gun Powder,

Imperial Hyson,

Young Hyson, & TEAS.

Pouchong,

All in various sized packages, of superior quality

25 bxs. Conners Troy Candles 1st quality,

25 do. do. do. 2d quality,

25 do. do. do. 3d quality,

25 do. Soap, various qualities,

100 do. Windsor Shaving Soap

15 do. Mustard, in qr & h. lb bottles,

5 do. Superior Chewing Tobacco, in 1 lb. lumps,

25 do. Millers Cut do.

50 do. Glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,

25 do. Chocolate, Nos. 1, 2 & 3

25 casks Cheese,

50 lbs. Mackerell, Nos. 1, 2 & 3

15 half do. do.

20,000 Spanish Segars, in half and qr. boxes,

10,000 do. do. inferior quality,

Bags pepper,

do. Pimento,

do. Ginger,

Kegs Nutmegs,

do. Fig Blue,

do. Salt Petre,

do. Indigo and Starch,

do. Butter and Lard,

3 tiers Rice

60 Dimijohns,

100 Reams Wrapping paper,

27 do. Writing do.—

60 Kegs Nails, of 100 lbs. each, assorted sizes,

10 doz. Spades and Shovels,

10 do. Wire Sifters,

10 do. Boxes Axes,

5 do. Patent Coffee Mills,

55 do. Bed Cords and Leading Lines.

900 Straw Tumblers,

10 doz. common qt. Decanters,

15 do. do. pint do.

150 pieces Cotton Bagging, 4 inches.

10,000 lbs. Bale Rope,

5,000 lbs. Twine,

200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,

100 lbs. Family Flour,

150 do. Superfine,

5 tons Country Iron,

5 do. Swedes do.

5 do. Blistered Steel,

5 do. Castings, composed of Ovens,